Rob Gleverdale's Adventure.

By Seward W. Hopkins.

CHAPTER IX .- (Continued.) Torrevo the tally Rob had made in

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He looked at it with a keen scrutiny, then his sharp eyes searched Torrevo's face. But he said nothing then.

Rob was compelled by Torrevo to do his part in the unloading the same as before, but this time Torrevo did not beat him. Somewhere, deep down in that outlaw's heart, there was a tender spot, and Rob had found it.

When the cargo was all safely stowed away in the cave, the very dampness of which made Rob shudder at the memory of his former experience, Captain Elvin called Torrevo one side.

'Who wrote this?" he asked, thrusting the paper under Torrevo's nose. 'Why?" asked Torrevo, to gain time.

He did not know what was coming. "Because I want to know," answered Elvin. "This is not your writing. There is not one of your gang that can write like this. Who did it?"

"My nephew," said Torrevo, holding himself up proudly, as if to let Elvin see that there were educated people in his family, and he was proud of the fact. "When we loaded at Rio I was ill. I could not take the tally, and I set my nephew at it. He did it very well, as you see."

"Very well, indeed. And what is the name of this nephew of yours?" "Ricardo Torrevo-the same as my

"'M. 'M. He does not look like you. Where did he get his light complexion?

"From his mother, Senor Captain. She was an American lady."

'M. 'M. And how does he stand? Is he with us? Can he be trusted?" as steel. Oh, you need not fear him, this.

***** think you are in danger, come here at The unloading began at once, and once. I shall remain here with the Captain Elvin took from the hand of schooner for some time, till I know that all is safe. Of course, I won't tell Elvin that. But you will find me here,

if you need to escape in a hurry.' Rob thanked the peculiar captain of the "Black Cat," and with the few things he had on board, most of which Torrevo had given him, he rejoined El-

CHAPTER X.

The Englishman saw that the rock was securely placed at the opening of the cave, and then ordered Rob to follow him. He rode off towards the interior, and paid no further attention to the young fellow trudging behind him.

They traveled in this way for several miles, and at last came to an old estate on the plain. There was a stone house, one-storied, with many windows and wide porticos. Eivin turned into the avenue that led from the rough and little traveled road, and dismounted at the door of this house. There was little about the place that indicated it to be occupied. The land was not cultivated. There were men about the stables, and one came forward and took the Englishman's horse. The captain then strode in at an open door.

Rob found the place comfortably furnished, but there was nothing about it, even with its interior comfort, that betokened the presence of a family. In fact, this out-of-the-way place was simply the headquarters of Richard Elvin and the gang of conspirators of which he was the leader.

They passed into a large room, and the Englishman called for supper. This was soon spread, and Rob ate heartily, for he was hungry after his long and hurried tramp. He was also excessive-With our lives. That boy is true ly weary, and the captain noticed

THEY TRAVELED SEVERAL MILES.

captain. I would not take him on the 'Black Cat' if I did not trust him." "How much does he know-about

our plans, I mean?" "All that I know. I am not in the secret correspondence, captain."

"No-you drink too much. But, if this nephew can be trusted, I can make good use of him."

Torrevo stared. "Good use, captain?"

"Yes; bring him here."

Rob still wore the Spanish outfit, as Torrevo had ordered him to do. In fact, his own clothes had been thrown away at sea. That much danger of recognition had been done away with. | from the office. "Ricardo," said Torrevo, when Rob

had answered his call, "Capt. Elvin speaks well of your work." Where did you learn to write?"

asked Elvin. "At school in New York," replied

Rob, unthinkingly. "Tis so," said Torreyo, quickly. "His mother spent most of her time there, and Ricardo went to the American schools."

Elvin nodded. 'You come with me, Ricardo," he said. "I need a penman like you."

Rob's heart beat faster, and Torrevo stood aghast. If Elvin took Rob away from him, what might not happen? By a word the young American might let out the secret, and then it would be all up with him and Torreyo.

"Get whatever you have on board," said Elvin, "and come along." Torrevo and Rob went back to the

schooner. "I don't know what this means," said Torrevo, anxiously. "But I warn you. You are my nephew. If you let out | Horton and marry Elsie, to have the ing your life won't be worth a peso; and I will lose mine as well. Now, remember what I say. You are Ricardo Torrevo. Remember your name, and shall control the wealth of South do not allow Elvin to suspect. Keep America. It was a most fortunate out of the young one's sight. If Lemuel sees you he may know you. If he floes, you are a dead man. Do you chuck him overboard."

hear? "Yea," said Rob. "I will be care-

"What's the matter?" he asked. "Are you played out?"

"Yes, captain," said Rob. "1 walked fast after your horse." "Well, go rest yourself. Tomorrow you will have plenty of work."

The plan of the house was commo dious, even though it was but one story high. Rob was shown to a comfortable room, in which was a bed and other necessaries, and even luxuries, of a bedroom. This room opened off from a larger one, which seemed to be a sort of library or office. There were other rooms like Rob's, all arranged on two sides of a great hall. Three only opened

Rob was not slow in obeying the captain, and after bathing his aching limbs with cool water he went to bed. He was weary enough to sleep, notwithstanding the new dangers that confronted him. And he did fall asleep and remained in a doze for several hours. He awoke some time in the night, hearing voices outside in the office. The light of the moon came in through the one window of his room, and Rob was enabled to see. He lay there without trying to listen, but suddenly became aware that a voice he knew was speaking. It was Lemuel Starne.

"Yes," Starne was saying, "It was I lucky thing for me I got rid of that American cub when I did. Why, if he as I am getting on so well, too, I have gained the old man's confidence, and am well on to that of the girl's. It would be a fine thing, after I work cub and leave me out in the cold. No. no. If I win any, I must win all. Some day old Horton will die, and then we thing that I heard of his coming. It enabled me to meet him at Rio and

"What did Horton say about it?" asked Elvin.

"Oh, he was stricken with grief. But "And if anything does occur-any- that will wear off. Elsie, the little fool, ple than work-probably because more thing that you cannot help-and you is crying yet. And she never saw the people worry than work.

cub. Well, I'll take that out of her." "Are you sure no one suspected

Starne laughed harshly. "Suspect me? Why, I was the most grief-stricken of the lot. When I reported the thing to the captain of the steamer I could scarcely control myself for weeping. And I've been assuaging

Elsie's grief and comforting the old man ever since." "When you are his son-in-law you can do it better."

"Oh! worlds better."

Both laughed. Rob lay quietly listening to this diabolical conversation. It made the mystery clear to him at last. Starne was trying to win the hand of his cousin Elsie, to get David Horton's fortune. And he wanted it all. That was the reason he threw Rob overboard-to get him out of the way and leave the path clear for his own plots and plans. Rob clenched his fists and shook with rage at this shameless story. Then fear overcame the rage, and he trembled with apprehension. Truly, he was in a bad fix now. In the very house with his enemy. Oh! if Starne would only leave before morning.

"What about the letters?" asked Starne, after a few moments of silence, in which Rob could distinguish the clinking of glasses.

"I suppose you came to write them," answered Elvin.

"Well, I have done better than that. It seems that Torrevo had a nephew with him who was educated in New York. He wrote the tally of the last cargo, and did it so well that I brought him here to write the letters. The plans are ripe now, and we must hur-

"True enough. But was it safe to bring a stranger into it?"

"He is only a boy. And at any rate it was safer than for you to write them. You must not be known in the thing at all. There is always the possibility of failure, and if the revolution does not succeed, then you will have Horton's money to fall back on. You must not be known even as my son. I would advise you not to come here again, unless something important brings you."

"Just as you say. Had I better stay tonight?"

"No. Get back before daylight, and no questions will be asked. Don't run any risks. The stake you are playing for is worth all the caution you can use. Horton must be worth twenty millions.

"Forty, if a cent. And it will all be mine some day, and a lovely bride in the bargain."

"Well, be careful. I will have the notices sent out in cipher tomorrow, and by the following day the first steps will be taken to overthrow this hate-

ful government." "Hateful! I should say so." Rob could now hear the preparations

for departure, and soon a horse passed his window. Lemuel bade his father goodnight and rode away.

"I'll show them how to write letters tomorrow," said Rob to himself, as he clenched his fists again. "Perhaps Mr. Lemuel Elvin Starne won't come out so big as he thinks he will. Oh! wasn't it lucky that Torrevo made me write that tally? Now I can save my uncle and Elsie from the worst villain that ever lived."

It looked so easy to Rob. But there were difficulties of which he was entirely ignorant-difficulties that would blanch his cheek and make his heart almost stop beating when he learned them.

But at least his resolution was good. and proved the nobility of his soul,

(To be continued.)

A STRANGE ROMANCE.

That Connects New York of To-Day With Egypt of 3,000 Years Ago.

A strange romance of history, connecting one of the oldest of lands and civilizations with the youngest of great nations and the most advanced system of government, finds its setting in New York. Three thousand years ago Egypt was one day thrown into a state of excitement by the birth, at the imperial palace, of a princess of the royal line. Not alone was there rejoicing at the advent into the world of a future queen, but the father of the infant, the great Thothmes III., caused to be begun the hewing of an immense obelisk out of solid rock to commemorate the event. Years went by and the maiden blossomed into beautiful womanhood, while the obelisk was being worked upon by hundreds of skilled toilers. When it was at last finished and set up before the royal palace at Heliopolis she spent days in watching the strange hieroglyphics being cut upon it. Nearly all that we know of the history of the world has occurred since then, and yet today, after a lapse of thirty centuries, the body of that Egyptian princess, perfectly preserved, lies in state in the museum in Central Park, and not 200 feet away stands had ever reached old Horton, it would the hoary obelisk as if keeping guard have been all up with me. And just over her remains. Thousands of miles from their former home, these reminders of the glory of dynasties now but a half-forgotten tradition of the remote past are strangely reunited. The up my case, ingratiate myself with obelisk is generally known as "Cleopatra's needle," while the mummy of the secret of your escape from drown- old fool leave his wealth to that young the princess, whose name was Nefereyt, rests on a sarcophagus in the

Not in His Line.

"So your neck pains you?" said the physician. "Yes, terribly," wailed the patient. "Sorry, sir, but I can't help you. I'm not a specialist in rubber.' -Detroit Free Press.

It is said that worry kills more peo-

AMERICAN PROSPERITY

Developed by Broad-Minded Policy of the Republican Party.

HOW OUR PRODUCTS GO ABROAD.

Through a Wonderfully Developing Trade that is Being Built Up the People of This Country are Reaping Great Prosperity-What the Republiean Party Policy Has Brought About.

The rivalry between the great Atlantic and Gulf exports of the United States regarding their relative share in the exportation of the products of the country lends interest to a series of statements just completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, showing the exports of corn, wheat, and flour from the United States and from these prots during the calendar years 1889 compared with preceding years.

The figures, it should be premised.

show a falling off in exportation of wheat in 1899 as compared with 1898 which was an abnormally heavy year; the corn exports of 1899 are about the same as those of 1898, but greatly in excess of any preceding years, while the flour exports of 1899 are slightly larger than those of any preceding year, being 18,900,000 barrels, against 16.569,904 in 1898 and 17,408,713 barrels in 1892.

Exportations of corn have grown steadily during the decade, starting with 86 million bushels in 1890 and ending with 207 million bushels in 1899, the growth having been steadily upward and no preceding year equaling the figures of 1898 and 1899. In wheat there has been a much greater fluctation, the years 1891 and 1892 showing an exportation of nearly 130 million bushels each, 1894 and 1895 dropping to about one-half that quantity, while 1898 made the highest record of our exportations with 149,245,-685 bushels, 1899 again dropping to about the normal or average amount with 111 million bushels. Flour has steadily increased, the exports of 1890 being 11,319,456 barrels and those of 1899, 18,900,000, an increase of over 50 per cent.

The following table shows the exportation from the United States of corn, wheat and flour in each calendar year from 1890, to and including 1899, the figures of 1899 being subject to

slig	ht revision	on:		
		Corn,	Wheat, bus.	Flour, bbls.
890	*********	86,817,220	49,271,580	11,319,456
891	**********	30,693,505	139,638,934	13,023,692
892		77,471,179	125,518,441	17,408,713
1853	*********	55,143,918	108,377,569	16,440,603
894		41,806,711	72,523,389	16,056,390
895	*********	61,956,638	66,804,686	14,528,761
896		31,960,530	83,755,829	15,855,836
1897		89,127,570	109,909,328	13,596,359
1898		07,309,381	142,245,685	16,596,904
1899		07,800,000	111,000,000	18,900,000

on the Atlantic and Gulf are gaining upon New York and that the movement from the grain fields toward the seaboard is apparently being more generally distributed than formerly. The exports of corn, for instance, from the port of New York increased from 131/2 million to 40 million bushels beper cent, while those from Boston increased from 51/2 millions to 171/2 millions; those from Philadelphia, from 4 Baltimore, millions to 29 millions; from 71/2 millions to 46 millions; New Orleans, from 61/2 millions to 22 millions, while Newport News and Galveston, for which the record begins with crease from 41/2 minions in 1895 to 14 millions in 1899, and Galveston from of the Isthmus canal which will come 14 millions in 1895 to 7 millions in 1899. Thus Philadelphia, Baltimore Newport News, New Orleans, and Galveston show a much larger percentage of growth in their exports of corn

than does New York or Boston. In wheat exportations Boston has made greater gains than any other Atlantic port, the total having grown from 3,934,125 bushels in 1893 to 11,-567,847 in 1899, while at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans the figures for 1899 are in each case actually less than in 1893, the figures for New York being 36,437,499 bushels in 1893 and 26,830,386 in 1899; Philadelphia, 5,057,298 bushels in 1893 and 4,013,927 in 1899; Baltimore, 13,-048,702 bushels in 1893 and 9,549,270 in 1899, and New Orelans, 14,806,734 bushels in 1893 and 11,562,812 in 1899; Galveston however shows a marked gain the figures for 1896 being 3,438,369 bushels and those of 1899, 15,713,400. Prior to 1896 the wheat exportations from Galveston were small, seldom reaching 1 million busnels, but in 1896 they amounted to 3,438,369 bushels and have steadily grown until, as already indicated, they were in 1899, 15,713,400 bushels, in spite of the fact that the total exports of wheat from the United States in 1899 were materially below

those of the preceeding year. In flour also the drift appears to be away from New York, whose exports of flour in 1893 were 6,448,931 barrels, and in 1899 4.741.035, while Baltimore, Philadelphia. News, Norfolk, New Orleans, and Galveston show more or less increases in

1899 as compared with 1893. These figures show that in the move ment of grain the west is being substantially benefited, as new and shorter lines are opened we are able to get the benefit of better markets and obtain a larger per cent of the benefits which accrue to the people of the United States from our increased exports. Policies of government have much to do with the material prosperity of the people, and the broad-minded policy of the republican party is wonderfully developing trade and the people get the benefit.

Lawton's Last Words.

Just before the day of his death General Lawton wrote to a friend: "If I am shot by a Filipinos bullet it might as well come from one of my own men. because I know from observations, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports sent out from America."

ORIENTAL TRADE INCREASING.

Business that is Being Fostered by Wise Republican Management. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in

an interview the other day said: "Anything produced in the United States will now permanently find its way into all parts of the celestial empire. Our trade relations there in the future are secured. The trade in cotton goods has been very heavy in Manchuria and other northern provinces. Our interests generally, our dalry, poultry and other products from the farms of the United States, now have assurance of permanent markets in all the provinces throughout the Chinese empire where such things are in demand, and this demand is growing

and will continue to grow. 'The work of Secretary Hay in this regard supplements and compliments the work of our army and navy. A year ago no nation would have listened to a proposition of this kind, (the open door policy), but the whole world listens to the United States now. The 'white man's burden' came with the islands. Secretary Hay's work brings the reward for lifting the burden. Some idea of the vastness of the interests involved may be gained from the fact that while ten years ago our exports from the Pacific coast to all countries aggregates \$26,000,000, and five years ago \$42,000,000, the steady increase in Pacific coast exports has raised the aggregate to \$73,000,000 a year ago."

Letter from Gen. Wheeler.

Sends Sample of Cotton Grown in Philippines-Regards Insurrection

MEMPHIS, Ten., Jan. 13.-A local cotton firm has received a letter from General Joe Wheeler, now in the Philippines, enclosing a sample of the cotton grown there. General Wheeler says very little cotton is grown in the Philippines and most of the cotton grown in Manila comes from the United States.

General Wheeler says:

"I regard the insurrection as substantilaly over. Had it not been for the action of those who are called antiimperialists in the United States who had deluded Aguinaldo into the idea that they would secure him independence it would have been over some time ago.

"The president of the Filipino congress, Senor Boutisto, is at this place. He tells me that the congress and cabinet are dispersed and Aguinaldo is a fugitive, and this information we have had from several other sources. These islands are very rich and are charmingly delightful. All they require is a good, honest government. It will be a very great advantage to the United States to have our mercantile depots so near the vast population of eastern

Business With Southern Countries.

The imports of tropical and sub-tropical products to the United States during ten months of 1899 amounted to The analysis of the movement of \$280,624,871. The leading items were: exjort by ports shows that in the exports of corn several of the great ports silk \$32,000,000; rubber \$27,000,000; fibres \$17,000,000; fruits and nuts \$15,-000,000; tobacco \$11,000,000; tea \$8, A closer relationship with the tropical countries means greater pos sibilities for American products in exchange for the articles mentioned.

As an instance of the growing American trade in southern climes mention tween 1893 and 1899, an increase of 200 | might be made of the exports to Africa for the month of October, 1899. were as follows: Flour \$209,784; wheat \$120,988; refined oil \$112,815; lumber \$74,069; manufactured tobacco \$73,064; canned beef \$51,242; corn \$49,890.

Under republican prosperity American products are finding markets all over the world. This trade will be 1895, show for Newport News an in- further increased by our acquisition of the sea islands, and by the building under a republican administration.

Prosperity's High Tide.

The high tide under republican control was reached in 1882, when the receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$145,543,000. In 1893, when the democrats again gained control, the excess shrunk to \$2,341,673.29, and in 1894 the expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$69,803,000, although, as in 1858, it was a time of peace. In 1894 the total revenue was \$297,000,000, as compared with \$403,000,000 in 1892, and the same amount in 1890. The receipts for customs in 1894 amounted to \$131,818,130, as compared with \$220,410,730 in 1882, and \$229,668,584 in 1890.

In the fiscal year of 1899, which ended June 30, 1899, the receipts for customs amounted to \$206,128,481, internal revenue \$273,437,161, and the total revenue reached \$515,960,620.18. The difference between 1899 and 1894, is not due to the internal revenue or 'war tax." as the internal revenue in 1894 amounted to \$147,111,232.81.

Prosperity Indications.

During the year 1899 the railroads were more active in building than in any year since 1890. A total of 4,500.10 miles of new track were laid. In the meantime there was a great decrease in the number of roads going into receiverships.

The long dark era of railroad bankruptcies which culminated in 1898, when seventy-four companies, with nearly 30,000 miles of lines were handed over to receivers, has ended, and the new year starts with the railways of the United States, with very few exceptions, in a solvent and hopeful condition. The receiverships for 1899 cover only 1,100 miles, or a little over one-half of one per cent of the present mileage. There was also a large reduction in the record of foreclosure sales.

Prosperity Expansion in Gage.

During the year 1899, the farm mortgages released in Gage county exceeded those filed by just \$165,303. There was a reduction of \$99,710 in the town and city mortgages, making a total real estate debt reduction of \$265,013.

The Public Debt Decreasing. On New Years' day the national debt. less cash in the treasury, was \$1.134,-300,007, a reduction for the month of December of \$5,790,824. the debtbearing nointerest was \$389,914,649.

Equality of all Our Money.

"Here as the American people stand on the edge of a new era we propose to equip our business world with the last tool of exchange known to modern commerce. We propose to send our ships into all parts of the world, as we have raised our flag in the uttermost parts of the earth. And we want it understood in Europe and America, in Africa, in Asia, and the islands of the sea, that there is no longer a debate in the United States as to what the standard dollar of the American people is. We are going to write in the laws of this country what is already the practice of our government, that every obligation of the United States shall be paid in gold. When a man comes to the counter of our treasury we are going to lay down two coins before him, the gold dollar and the silver dollar. We are going to say to him, There are the standard coins; one of them is as good as the other; gold is the standard and silver is conformable to that standard. And the credit of the United States is out to make one just as good as the other; take your choice." And for one I believe that when it is there it will maintain the gold standard and a just equality of all the coins of the United States."-Extract from Speech of Congressman Dolliver.

Senator Stewart's Patriotism. A few days ago Senator Stewart of Nevada took part in the debate on the Philippine question, and in the course of his remarks said:

'The legislation increasing the regular army to 65,000 and authorizing a volunteer force of 35,000 men and three regiments to be organized in the Philppines was for the express purpose of prosecuting the war and of suppressing the insurrection in those islands. The war, under the authority of congress, has been carried on for about eleven months, until it is too late to inquire how the United States became involved in it. If the inquiry had been made in February last it might have been pertinent, but now, after my country is engaged in war under the authority of the legislative and executive departments of this government, and after thousands of precious lives have been sacrificed and millions expended under the authority of the war-making power, it is my country's war, and the origin or motive of the war cannot now be questioned. The lives sacrificed and the money expended in a war authorized by congress should preclude any effort on the part of patriotic citizens to prove that the war was wicked in its origin."

A Reversible Ltatesman.

In a recent interview at Minneapolis, Mr. Bryan said: "I am a firm believer in the enlargement and extension of the limits of the republic. I do not mean by that the extension by the addition of continguous territory, nor to limit myself to that. Wherever there is a people intelligent enough to form a part of this republic it is my belief that they should be taken in. Wherever there is a people who are capable of having a voice and a representation in this government, there the limits of the republic may be extended.

"The Filipinos are not such people. The democratic party has ever favored the extension of the limits of this republic, but it has never advocated the acquisition of subject territory, to be held under colonial government."

One day advocating expansion; the next day talking against it. In one city praising the Tagalas as patriotic men perfectly capable of self-government and lauding Aguinaldo as a "George Washington;" at the next stopping place denouncing the Filipinos as unfit to become citizens. If Mr. Bryan were president the people might expect a new policy every morning for breakfast.

They Have "Bimetallism."

Dr. Spencer Franklin, a young American physician, has just returned from Honduras, after a stay of two years. In speaking of the financial system of that country, he says:

"The money of the country is altogether silver, and any believer in the Bryan doctrine of the free and unlimited coinage of that metal ought to make a trip to Honduras. If he should after a brief sojourn there, still think the 16 to 1 doctrine good, I will pay his expenses and passage both ways. The worst feature of the Honduras financial system is that one can never tell from one day to another what the silver will be worth; it may be 41 cents on Monday and 43 by Wedness day, or vice versa. No American who knows the advantage of living in a country where the dollar is always what it purports to be can easily become reconciled to a financial system that is so variable."

Cotton and Gold.

The world's output of gold in 1898 was \$287,428,600, and that in the United Sttes ws \$64,463,000. The value of the cotton crop in the United States, that is, the raw cotton, in 18si, was \$319,491,412. The cotton crop in the United States is therefore 11 per cent greater than the gold output of the world, and five times as great as the gold output of the United States.

To this great value, however, we must add the value of the seed proquets and we have a total something like three hundred and sixty millions of dollars. But the grand total is not yet reached, for we are working 17,570,000 spindles in the United States in making cotton cloths. The output of these, minus the cost of the raw cotton consumed, must be added before we have the grand total of the value of the product and of the industry to the people.-Ainslee's Magazine.

America leads the world in the iron industry, there having been an increase in the production of pig iron of nearly three million tons, comparing 1899 with 1898. The production of the leading countries for the year was as follows

Germany 8,250,000 United Kingdom 9,500,000 France 2,700,000 Belgium 1,200,000 Sweden 550,000 Austria 950,000

This is the business which was ridiculed by the free traders only a few years ago.